FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THERSDAY, Oct. 20-6 P. M. deacy, at the first board to-day. The latest quotations, as compared with those at the second board yesterday, showed a general decline, Prie excepted, which advanced W. Hudson River receded 1%, Reading 136. Michigan cago and Northwestern 1%, Cleveland and Pittsburg 1%, wankes and Prairie du Chien 1, Fort Wayne 1%, Cum beriand Coal & Canton Company K. Government Se-

curities were sirong. Coupon five-twenties advanced & a M. Coupon sizes of 1881 M. one year certificates M. State stocks were inactive and railroad bonds steady. At the open board, at one o'clock, the market was lower, and at the second regular board it was heavy but irre-

gular. As compared with the sales of the morning, Eric declined 1, Hudson River 1/2, keading 1/4, Cumberland Coal 13/4. Michigan Southern improved 5/4, Illinois Contral 1/4, Cleveland and Pittsburg 1/4, Chicago and Northwestern 1, Rock Island 15/4. Government securities were heavy. At the open board, at half-past three, and afterwards on the street, the market was a shade

news of Shoridan's victory over Lengstreet, but not to the extent which many supposed it would be. The quo-

10 A M. 2114 2:10 P. M. 2074
11 A. M. 209 2:20 P. M. 2084
12 M. 2073, 4:10 P. M. 2083
11.10 P. M. 2083
The feeling in Wall street with regard to the future is very unsettied, and this deters speculators from making any but very moderate ventures. A variable but rather

various parts of the country, which was held at the aster House yesterday, closed its proceedings last night onal bank interests, or, in other words, to do nothing. their grievances, and thinking the advantages which on has conferred upon them fewer than they de-

they complain of having to pay taxes to the govern-nt, and they not only want to be shielded still more than they are by act of Congress, but they desire all opposing banking interests to be removed. The State om is, in their eyes, an iniquity which ought to ministration, and, presuming upon past favors, they of the Treasury. Edmund Barke, in the course of some suggestions to Parliament relating to the sational finances of Great Britain in 1780, made a re-mark which is not inappropriate to these deposi-ncies of government funds in our own counery. He said "that all subordinate treasuries, as the nurseries of mismanagement, and as saturally drawing to themselves as much money as they can, keeping it as long as they can, and accounting for it as late as they can, eught to be dissolved. They have a tendency to perplex and distract the public ints, and to excite a suspicion of government even

Many of the national banks are virtually sub-treasu rice, and as such we can see in them only an element of weakness to the government. All the public funds in their possession is so much lost to the Treasury for the time being and, spart from other objections to the sys-tem, it gives to the Treasury Department the power of extending bouefits to one bank which it can reanother. The door being thus opened t be extended or how little security the government oing deeper into an examination of the Chase banking om, we think that at the present time this meeting of resentatives was singularly uncalled for and in judicions. If similar action had been adopted in the case of a private individual under like circumstances it would have been simple importmence. As it was it proved to may be accepted as a failure.

The demand for loans from the Stock Exchange

is light and easily met at soven per cent. The discount line continues inactive and rates are un-changed, first class signatures being taken at from nine There is very little commercial paper offering, owing to the dulness in trade and the cartailment of credits. The criminately at the same time continues.

the war loan have been slightly in excess of the propor-tion due to-day, owing to many persons being anxious to take up their bonds at once for the sake of the interest in gold; but the influx of currency from the country in

The foreign exchange market is nearly stagnant. Bankers ask 100 for their long and 110 for their short

date bills. France are quoted at 5.12 a 5.16. The United States Assistant Treasurer in this city reports to day as follows:--permmercial cities of the Enlow is exhibited in the

following table, which shows the aggregates of their

ast weekly statements — Specie. Circulation, Beposits. S. York, Oct. 16.4185,307.270 20.512.033 4.031,307.150.223,034 Phila. Oct. 17. 49.871864 1.340,341 2.521.077 55.56736 Boston, Oct. 19. 55,724,964 5,361,857 2.93c,723 24.018,652 Total \$251,960,005 \$2,824,230 16,615,597 200,811,642 5,881 week 282,150 120 20,398,698 17,040,306 202,221,213

of breadstuffs in Chicago during the week ending Octo

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad reports the following comparative earnings for the second week in

17, 1st November, at the Bank of America, a dividend I ave per cent and the government tax. The comparative receipts of the Ricine and Mississipp

and Northern Illinois railroads during the week ending

The following will show the weekly receipts of flour

and grain at the places indicated for the week ending

Chiesgo 25,003 Mi waukee 5,457 Poledo 29,681	17 Acat, hu h. 212.127 166.456 150,038	burh. 193,409 2,328 20,010	508,620 81,091 14,442
Detroit10.207	11,938	11,040	18,447
Total	688,099 701,686	156,877 215,063	
The earnings of the E	rie Lieurond	for the	month of
1525		\$1	201,005 75 816,801 21
Increase	cie from 8	e amoun	
Shipments to Sept. 22, 18	64	*********	\$42,105,797

Satterthwaite's London Ofreniar of the 7th inst. has

twenty bonds and Illusis and Erin shares being withou siteration from tast week

and of gold and aliver coles of different nation according to the British standard —

| 200 | 40 | 120 | 100 Chicage & Alton R.E. | 81 | 6 | 600 | 40 | 120 | 8 | 8 | 100 | 120 | 8 | 8 | 100 | 120 | 8 | 100 | 120 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100

TRURSDAY, Oct. 28-6 P. M.
Asnes, -Receipts, 69 bbis. Market irregular; small

do. corn, 866 do. oats. 7,700 do. rye, 7,141 do. barley and 2,461 do. mait. The flour market was depreced and prices; the transactions were light, the inspiring news from the armies having knocked gold down materially,

Common Canadiau 5 00 20 Cood to cholos and extra 9 20 a 11 50 Rys flour, superfine 8 00 a 9 76 Corn meal, but 7 7 65 a 5 00 Corn meal, puchoons 7 7 65 a 5 00 Corn meal, puchoons 7 6 00 a 5 6 Corn was considered by the choice of the control of the fail in gold. Still the market closed heavy. Eales 40,000 bushels at \$1 00 a \$1 95 for Chicago spring, \$1 97 for Milwaukee oleb, \$2 10 for winter red Western, \$2 13 for amber do, and \$2 20 for handsome amber Koulandy. Rys was steady in price, with sales of 4,500 bushels Western at \$1 42, in barlety nothing transpired. The supplies were liberal and freely odered at previous prices. Corn was scarce and about 10. dearer; sales \$0,000 bushels at \$1 52 a \$1 52 for Western suixed, the market closing unsettled. Oaris were firm at \$4c. a \$7c. for Canada and Western. Cornos.—Under the decilies in gold the market was less active, and prices decilied its per ib.; sales 90 bales. We quote—

Uptond. Florida. Mobile. N. O. & 2.

Uplana. Florida. Mobile. N. O. & 7.

Oneane.—A sale of 22 tons Western bag was made at \$76.
Provisions.—Receipts, 117 bbis. pork, 508 pkgs. beef, 206 do. out meats and 217 do. lard. The pork market continued in moderate demand, with sales of 5,300 obls. at \$7 or old mass. \$12 a \$42 50 for new do., cash, and regular way, closing at \$42 12 ½ do. cash. \$38 a \$38 50 for prime, and \$42 for prime mess. The beef market was in fair demand, with sales of 200 bbis. at \$7 a \$12 for country mess, \$12 a \$15 for repacked mess, and \$17 50 a \$22 50 for extra meas. Beef hams were quiet at \$25, with sales of 150 bbis. Out meats were firm and quite active, with sales of 210 bbis. Out meats were firm and quite active, with sales of 210 pkgs. at 17c. a 18 ½c. for shoulders, and 18c. a 21c. for hams. The lard market was less active and lower, with sales of 2,400 bbis. at 20c. a 20c. the latter an extreme price. Butter was heavy at 30c. a 20c. for Western, and 37c. a 45c. for State. Cheese was quiet at 12c. a 21c. for common to prime.

Permonerus.—The market was very dull and scarcely any business was done in ary kind. The asles were considered to 1,100 bbis. crude, at 4tc. a 41½c.; 1,500 do, refined, in bond, at 64c. a 65c., on the spot, 67c. for next month; 900 do. free, in lett. Bearine was somical at 42c. a 39c., free, and 29c. a 30c. in bond.

But.—Small sales were made of Rangoon at 10c. a 133½c.

Secons.—The market continued in fair demand; but prices were somewhat unsettled. The sales were 417 hinds. Cubs muscuwado, at 185,c. a 18c., and 118 hinds.

Tallow —Since of 189,000 lbs. at 10c. a 17c., latter price for prime Washington

Tal.—The market was very quiet, the demand being confined chiefly to immediate necessities; sales 36 half chests Japan at \$1.25, and 30 half chests olong on private terms.

Warners—Market fast, sales 400 bbis. at \$1.72 a \$1.73.

Imporrant to Liquous Merchanyrs.—Vesterday, in the

Warker — Market fist, sales, 400 bbis. at \$1.72 a \$1.73.

IMPORTANT TO LIQUON MERCHANN.—Yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, a case of considerable importance to liquor merchants was decided by Judges Grier and Cadwallader. The case was the United States of America vs. John Gibon, et. at., and was in the form of a case stated in order to actife the question whether certain liquor in bonded warehouses upon the lat of July, 1364, was subject to the dety of \$1.50 per gallen, under the act of June 20, 1864. The act of Congress of July 1, 1562, imposed a duty of twenty cents per gallon; this was increased to sixty cents by the act of 7th March, 1864, and it so continued until the passage of the act of 30th of June, when an additional tax of ninety cents was increased to sixty cents by the set of 7th March, 1864, and it so continued until the passage of the act of 30th of June, when an additional tax of ninety cents was inspect, when it will be \$3. The defendants are manufacturers of concents distilled inquers in Westmoreland, where they have erected two bonded warehouses. On the 30th of June, 1864, the which had been duly returned to the officers of the United States as bonded spirits. On the 20th of June, 1864, the decendants paid to the Codector of internal Revenue the sum of \$67,565 To, being askiy cents per gallon. The aprite remained in the bonded warehouse untui after the list of July, 1864, but was removed subsequently for any by the decendants without any additional duty having been paid. The United States is the nest calrased the additional interpretational fits having been paid. The United States is the nest calrased the additional interpretation of the defendants in the theory was not removed, while the defendants tentes that the \$37,063 TO was a payment in full of all duties imposed by the law at that time.

After argument the Court decided the case in favor of the defendants, and directed Judgment to be soutered in their favor.

NEWS FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

Our Buenos Ayres Correspondence.

Buenos Aram, S. A., August 26, 1864.

Importance of South America to the Rest of the World-An Expected Invasion of Araucantan Indians—Was Clouds in the flay—Ootton Planting in Paraguay—Pro-

complish the object by a threatened bombardment, or a seizure of the Custom House or an island. At present this government is threatened by a formi-dable incursion of Araucanian Indians, whose object will be to lay waste all the southern and southwestern from

Paraguay and this Confederation, and a war may at any time occur. The chief question is the boundary. In Paraguay France has a firm friend, and if President Lopes defers assuming imperial honors, it is only because course of education in France. They are to be the officers of the army and pavy, the engineers, and physicians and cabinet officers of the (so called) republic of

cians and cabinet officers of the (so called) republic of Paragray.

President Lopen is working vigorously in the strengthening of his government. It is on the principle that the government is everything and the people nothing. For example, he has planted large fields of cotton under government direction, and at Humatal, where there is a strong and well manned fort, he has ordered all the cotton grown in the republic to be gathered, and the soldiers are set to ginning it with gins belonging to government. This is done without charge to the owners of the cetton. The cotton is afterwards baled by the soldiers gratis.

Rosario, the chief city of Santa Fe, is waking to now life under the excutement of the Great Central Italiway projects. It is the base of the line, extending two hundred and seventy mises into the interior. It becomes the place of entry, or of embarkation, of all the traffic and travel connected with that immense road. It is a tittle singular that in this country there is a spontaneous turning to the Maine law as a means of presection against gigantic evils. It has cocurred recently at the city of Rosario that the authorities have entirely prohibited the sale of ardent spirits on the day of election, and the newspapers of the country have often implored the government summarily to suppress the drinking establishments with which the country is cursed.

Santa Fe is an old place, long the capital of the province of the same name, and a river town of growing importance. Of all the interior towns of this country this place must seen become the bask knows in the United States. It has been out of the way of travei and of immigration, and its lauds have lain unoccupied. As they have not been in market they have had no price. Recently various schemes of European colonization have been directed towards Santa Fe, and more lately several families emigrating from the United States have settled in this province. Some of these are wealthy, and they only been in market they have had no price. The accession of capit

accession of capital to the province is considerable, and thore is a prespect of a large settlement of Southerners in Santa Fe

Here are abundance of oranges, pears, peaches, figs and grapes. Maize grows here, but not so well as in the Western States. Wheat grows quite as well, and the matire wheat produces as smollest quality of flour. The grain is smaller but harder than in the United States.

To the city of Fanta Fe, within an hour's cide of the site of the sinest farms in the world, the river is navigable-for the largest sall; and so precipitous are the banks that otten i could jump ashere from the steamer on their orange of the site of the s

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

Affairs in St. Domingo—Peace not yet Officially De clared—Mexican Custom House Regulations, de. We are almost completely destitute of news, and I can give you nothing but such odds and ends as I have from St. Domingo is now hourly expected with important thing more definite of the peace movement now on foot there. The atsemer Maisi, which arrived a couple of days since, brought no later dates than September 29. It would appear that up to that date the insurgents-in the western end of the island had not been ordered by the provisional government of Salcedo to coase hostilities; for on the 21st a convey which left the capital for the province of Cetbo was attacked and driven back after a running fight, which lasted all day. The next day it started again, and reached its destination without being moissted but on its return was again attacked, the escort leging seven men wounded.

The Spanish loss in the first day's fight sea three killed and seven wounded. The provisional government had sent back all their Spanish prisoners, and it is said that Salcede has promised to submit and order an immediate cosmation of hostilities throughout the constry. This news was received to St. Dominge city on the 29th, the day the Maini left, and caused, say the papers, great rejoicing.

Maximitian, of Mexice, has issued the following decree repealing the law of May 17 of the procest year relative to the collection of Gustom House duties:

Article 1. The payment of twenty-live per cent duties on imports in the maritime and frontier Gustom Houses shall be made in dollars, with premium (pross fuerios). The balance of asid duties and others which may accrue in the principal offices in the interior, as well as of Gustom House shis due in this capital, shall be made by one half at least in money, with premium, except where the amount may be received in other money.

Apropor of customs, the receipts in those of the Island of Cuba are fast inaproving under the vigitance and integrity of the enlightened intendant Goneral the Count Armidez do Toledo. Those for the month of August of this year are in excess of those of the same month of last year by \$18.6 002 \$234. The amount may be received in other money.

There arrived here by the last British steamer from Vera Cruz a Freach gealleman, nam there. The atsamer Maisi, which arrived a couple of days since, brought no later dates than September 29.

Hayana, Oct. 12—P. M.

The Regian steamer Croole, chartered by the Spanish government, arrived here last night-from Monte Christi. Notwithstanding the general aminoty to learn the result of the peace negotiations between the Spanish officers and President Salcedo at Guarica, not a word appears in the Digric of this morning. There is a rumor that Salcedo had accepted three hundred thousand dollars from the Spaniards, and employed them is the continuance of the war. It is also reported that he had recognized isabella II. as his sovereign, and, therefore lost his official yoution, and that another greeided had been or would be elected.

A schooner arrived posterday from Names. Her captain states that he was speken by the rebel corsair Florida of Salt Key Bauk, and that the latter was steering towards Hayana.

The non-arrival of the steamer Columbia, from New York, due here, give rise to a rumor that she has been explured by the Florida.

A Fronch was steamer arrived in port this morning.
This blockade running steamer Summan has just arrived here from Galveston. Another is signalled.

On Mouday Tax—the birthday of, the Queen of Spain—there was a grand felshpion is the palade, which was steamed by all the aristocracy in great state and pomp. A strong northern gale for a week past has cleared the eity and har ber of the yellow fore.

The Collector of internal Revenue at Legiswille has

The Isternate Revenue Law and the Estates Companies.—The Collector of Internal Revenue at Louisville has instituted suits against the Adams and American i apress Companies in that our for failing and rotusing to comply with the stamp law. The suit was brought against the Adams Company for two hundred thousand dollars for the violation of the law, and against the American Company for twenty housand dollars. All the circle in both offices, who and nodes instructions, were put under bonds to appear for trial They are charged with having issued received for the suits of the company and the company of the company of the suits of the company of the

INTERESTING FROM VENERUELA.

Ovel War Once Mors-The Insurgent State of Guayena.

The Spanish mail steamer Cuba has just brought us dates from Venescola to the 24th uitime. If Porcenir, which is, I believe, the government organ at Oaraona, describes the condition of the country as much better than it was a couple of weeks previously. The attempt at revolution is said by this paper to have proved quite unsuccessful in the States of Guarico and Aragua, owing to the energetic measures taken by the governors of those States. In the State of Guayana, however, the government was not quite so fortunate in re-establishing order; but the action of the revolutionists in this State will be much eramped by their isolated position, being surrounded by States which do not sympathise with or are afraid to nid the movement. Their declaration of independence, which was published on the 29th of last August, has met with no response but indégnation, says the Povenir. The 'declaration' was of course followed by an appeal to arms and as civil war has actually flamed out once more in the unhappy republic. As soon as the national government were in-formed of the insurrection at Ciudad Bohyar, the capital of Gusyans, a blockade of all the ports of the State was

republic. As soon as the national government were informed of the insurrection at Gudad Boltvar, the capital of Gusyans, a blockade of all the ports of the State was ordered; and, accordingly, those of Boos de Vagres, Navios, the delta of the Orinece and the shores of that siver, as far as Gudad Boltvar, &c., are now declared cheed. President Falcon has established his head-quarters at Valencis, the capital of the State of Canabobe, some eighty or sincly miles to the west of Caracas, each the edge of the beautiful links which bears the same name, and not far from the memorable battle field where the independence of Venezuela was scaled. Here have been already assembled about three thousand men, while contingents from other States are expected to swell the total of the mahional army to between seven and eight thousand. In addition to these forces the Governor of the adjoining State of Barcelona, General Bollo, has placed twenty-five hundred men on the frontier of the insurgent State, which now finds herself confronted by more concuste than she can cope with. The leaders have, therefore, become slarmed and sent proposals of arrangement to Falcon, who, it is said, has rotused to listen to them. So much for the version of Af Processir, which must be taken with due caution; for it is naturally neckary that people abroad should be induced, if possible to look on the condition of Venezuela with as much satisfaction as possible. For my part I never had any faith in the pacification of the country, nor have I now. Let us see how this thing ends.

SECCH OF THE STATE OF GUAYANA.

Prior to the dissolution of the Colombian republic the territory called Gusyana was an immense island enclosed between the rivers Orinoc, Casiquiare, Negro, Amazon and the Atlantic Ocean. Political changes have left but of Guada Bolivar, formerly called Angostura, the foundations of which were laid in 1745, precisely one hundred years ago. The city stands on the slope of a hill, on the south side of the Orinoco, not more than a little over tw

to day as if the toes of the white man had never invaded their soil. There is also Esmeraids, a wretched place, where the granite boulders of the Duids took so much like emeraids that the name Esmeraids has been given it. Further on, towards the sources of the Macava, is the country called Parlma, where dwell the fleros and warlike tribes, who have given their name to the State, as I have before mentioned.

Rear Admiral & F. Depont arrived in town on Monday evening, and stopped at the Astor House. He left Tuesterday morning for Boston. The Admiral was in excitent

Mr. Sala, of the Loudon Telegraph; Mr. Livesoy, of Punch; Mr. Philip Day, of the Loudon Morning Herald. the Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, in schagan's administration, and the Hop. Mr. Clean, are at Montreal. Dr. Mackay, of the London Times, was also at Montreas a few days ago.

General C B. Stewart, U. S. A.; General Cutler, U. S. A., and Hon. J. M. Scovili, of Camdon, N. J., are stopping at the Aster House.

Lord Lyons, British Minister; Major General Doyle, Governor General of Hailiaz, Nova Scotis; General Kilby Smith, U. S. A.; G. Sheffield and E. B. Maliet, of the British Lagation: A. de Errazu, Scoretary of Spanish Legation. James Crowdy, of London, England, N. Riggle and family, of Beston: Abraham Morells, of Janaica; James L. Bowes, of Liverpool, England; John Forster, of Toronto, Canada; Joseph Walker, of Montreal; P. B. Cook, of Brockville, Canada, Nathas Hodson, of England; Bishop Taibot, of Minoscota; Colonel Chamal and Captain Guaman, of France, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Americans registered at Gun? American Agency, 17 Charlotte street, Bedford square, Londou, England, for the weeke ending October 1, 1864.—Thomas S. Thorp and son, of New York; Thomas S. Pycott, Mrs. Pycott, Miss. C. A. Gibson and Miss Minnie M. Gibson, of Boston; E. W. Hutchins and Arthur Thomas and Indy, of New York; Mrs. Marshall, of Newark, N. J.; A. S. Hill, of New York; Mr. Cartis, of Wisconsin: James Carler, of Cinotinati, Ohle; Charles Dunham, of New Orleans: William E. Steison and Lady, of Boston, Thomas Fulton, of Mame; Benjamis J. Smith, John Anderson, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Adams, of Galifornia: D. F. Cirtis and G. Holmes and family, of Ohle; John Wilson, of Brocklyn, N. Y.; Charles Bennis, of Boston.

Americans registered at Gun? American Agency, 17 Charlotte street, Bediord Square, London, England, for the week ending October 8, 1864.—Charles C. Loury, New York; Mrs. C. S. and Miss Halo, New York; Hram. Sibley, Mrs. H. Sibley, Miss E. Sibley, Bochester, N. Y.; John Holmes, Pittsburg; Mrs. B. Halo, New York; Mrs. C. S. and Miss Halo, New York; Hram. Sibley, Mrs. H. Sibley, Miss E. Sibley, Bochester, N. Y.; John Holmes, Pittsburg; Mrs. E. Hutchis and Largard, Rhede Island; J. L. Tuffhell, Boston; N. Appletton, Boston; C. Ernest, Ballimore; A. Woff, California; Charles E. Hill, Philad

The Unremey Question in California. In the Twelfth District Court of California, is the case of a delinquent taxpayer against the Sheriff to restrain the latter from selling certain lands, the plaintiff having tendered the Sheriff United States legal tender notes in payment of his tax, Judge Frati has given a decision that judgment for taxes might be discharged by the payment of gold cole.

The Supreme Court of California has rendered another decision in the case of Caliand et al. vs. Lewis et al., upon the Specific Court was whether a promiseory note, made in 1868 and payable is gold coin, could be paid in legal tender notes. The Court decided that the note must be paid in coin.

The Court decided that the note must be paid to the A Court has been observed for some time past in the western sky. Its location is near the pinnet Jupiter, and at eight P. Mr. perhaps thirty five degrees above the horizon. It has no tail, but resumbles as star of the so-cond clars surrounded with a cloud or sequiar light. When first observed, as the other August, it was very distinct, but is now recoding from the sun, in a south-westerly direction.—Moretain Adoption, Rock 2.

Arrest of the Supposed Burderer of Owen Thompson, the Hew York Oatste Buyog.

Host of our readers are familiar with the particulars that have transpired of the murder of Owen Thompson, a New York oattle buyor, at West Albany. The murder, which was one of the most fandish so record, was committed four weeks age last Friday evening. On the day of the occurrence Fhompson had arrived at West Albany from New York, having come up for the purpose of buying oattle. During the day a man described is about five feet eight inches high, weighing one hundred and forty or one hundred and fifty pounds, slightly round should. less deoxyed, and bearing a sear on the test check, made the acquaintance of Thompson and was seen in his company for several hours. This man represented that he had some cattle coming on foot over the Shaker road from Saratoga, which he was anxious to sell as soon as they arrived, and with which he would part with for a low figure. Mr. Thompson had with him \$3,400 in sertificates of deposit, and sloves or twelve hundred dollars in greenbacks, and that he had a considerable amount of money about him was made known to the murderer by Thompson at one time sellering to put up a large sum on an electics wager. The nurrierer pretended that he expected the cattle in every hour, and during the day he had actored one of the most remote of McKend's cattle yards in which to put them. Botween six and seven in the evening he and Thompson went to this yard to see it they had yet arrived, but of course they were not there, as the follow never had any stock to seil. They reterred to the house and sat down to supper alone, the other bearders having got through. Afterwards they louged about the barroom, where divende or twenty men were gathered, for an hour or two, and about hair past eight or nine o'clock they went out again to the yard, and that was the hast knows of them until the past morning, when Thompson was found ying in the road near the yard alluded to, speechloss and dying. He had been beaten about the head with a citth until his skull was broken across the forehead from ear to ear, and his entire left side paraiyzed. He lingueed in great pais for two or three days, when Cathey hut an end to his sufferings. He had been robbed at everything valuable about him, and the pretended cattle seller was not to be found. He was a stranger about the place, and only three or four persons who had noticed him could give a distinct description of him.

Among those with whom this man conversed on the day be committed the murdor was Mr. James D. Genter, a drover who lives in Fort Plain. Mr. G. typing to sail for the murdor of the cou

nectady, and his name would be found registered at the hotel.

This proved to be the case. His name is George E. Gordon, and the name is on the hotel register under that date. But the nurder was committed about nice o'clock, and it has always been the opinion of the police that the nurder took the 10-36 P. M. train for the West. This he had every opportunity of doing, as the murder was not discovered until the next morning.

Odicers Hale and Maloy, who have been untiring in their exertions to force out the murderer, proceeded immediately to Scheectady, and on Saturday morning brought Gordon to this city. He was taken to McKeon's the man who was last seen with Thompson. One of the dining room girls—the one who waited upon Thompson and his murderer at supper the night he was killed—is, we leard, quite positive in her identification of him, although dressed in different clothes and net wearing a mustache, but the partially decayed testh in the upper jaw are there.

Gordon's home is in East Albany, and his connections are respectable; but he is represented as a steam of the sear respectable; but he is represented as a search of the search of the sear respectable; but he is represented as a search of the s

point out to him the man who was, he thought, the murderer of Owen Hompson.

There are several other particulars of less importance, which justify the suspicion that Gordon is guilty of the orime; and these, we presume, will be brought out during the continuation of the preliminary examination. Gordon had a partial examination before Justice Gole on Saturday, after which he was committed to lail. Mr. Genter was the only justices examined; but the maginitate declines to permit the publication of his testunony. We have, however, given the main and strongest points of his testimony, as related by him to different parties at West Albany; and we have added such other facts as we could gather from reliable porsons, who are more or less iamiliar with some of the circumstances surrounding the horrible crim

All the evidence thus far gathered against the prisoner is morely circumstantial; but certainly it must be admitted that several of the circumstances are strong.

Gefrich had a partial extantilation before Justice Cole
of Saturday, since which his was communicated and M. M.
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